Business Notices.

RECENT GREAT FIRES

AT PIRES

AT ATLANTA, Geo., Pis., Na., Manianna, Pis., Na., RIGHNOND, Va., Mich. DETROIT, Mich. 16, 18

ATLANTA. Geo., Dec. 10, 1859.

ATLANTA. Geo., Dec. 10, 1859.

S. C. HERRING & Co.—This is to certify that I have owned and used one of HERRING'S PATRINT FIRE-PROOF SAPES, for some time, and at the late destructive and extensive fire in the City of Atlants, on the night of Nov. 10, 1859, the Safe had valuable papers in it. It was in my law office, on the second floor, in Mr. Markbam's large three-story brick building, and during the fire and burning of said building, the Safe fell into the cellar and there remained imbedded in the midst of the hot ruins for KIGHTRANN DANS AND NIGHTS. It was then taken out, and when opened (although the Safe, in its present injured condition outside, was unit for further use), the papers were all safe.

This severe test convinces me that it is decidedly best to have "Herring's Patent Fire-Proof Safes" for protection of papers against fire.

Measur. Fareri., Herrino & Co., Philadalphia—Gentlement In the late disastrous fire I had some two hundred dollars in one of Herrino's Patent Sares, and after the fire, when the Safe was taken from the ruin and opened to my most complete satisfaction not a dollar was injured. I feel completely satisfied that the genuine Herring's Patent Safes are perfectly fire-proof; for any Safe that could stand the heat this one did, lying among burning spirits, liques, oils, &c., for hours, must unquestionably be the most perfect protection against fire ever musufactured. I make this statement most cheerfully, and remain, yours truly.

J. A. Girson.

Gentiere: I had one of your Safes in the late disastron fire which occurred here on the 16th uit. My books and papers also some ninely watches and watch materials, were in the Safe, and although the Safe was under an intense heat for a long time, wron getting it open I found everything sared, to my complete satisfaction. I can, therefore, readily testify to the perfect fire-proof quality of Herring's Patent Safe, and it is with much pleasure I give you these facts. Yours, respectfully, pleasure I give you these facts.

S. C. Herrino & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New York—Gents:
The small Safe, which I purchased of you some tive since, was
in my large two-story wooden building which was burned at the
great fire here, the 16th inst. The Safe was red hot, and on
opening it the next morning I found its contents, which consisted of silver, two hundred dollars, in bank bills, with other papers, all safe and sound.

J. S. Shackel-Pord, Auctioneer.

MESSER S. C. HERRING & Co.—Gents: The HERRING's PATBET CHARTION SAFE I bought of you about one month ago, was
to the fire on the night of the 16th inst., in a large two story
wooden building, and on opening it I found the books and papers
all right. I have since bought another of your agents, W. Herring & Son. Respectfully yours, F. H. COLEMAN.

ring & Son.

GHEAT FIRE AT MARIANNA, FLA.

MARIANNA, FLA.

MARIANNA, Fla., Nov. 4, 1859.

Marianna, Fla., Nov. 4, 1859.

Mysers. S. C. Herring & Co.—Gents: On the 28th of October our town was visited by a very destructive fire, and the largest one which has ever taken place bere, desirrying a whole block of the finest stores in the place. I had a Herring's Patent Safe in use, which was subjected to a most interas heat, and fell inso a sollar below. After removing from the ruins and spening it, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.

Twould here remark that they truly merit the title of the Champion Fire. Paper Safe. You will please ship me another immediately, as I do not consider my books, papers and mously seoure without one.

Respectfully yours.

D. B. Leelik.

FIRE AT RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 2, 1859.

MRSARS. KNOWIES & WALFORD, Agents: We take pleasure
adding to your long list of certificates our testimonials in fa MRSENS. KNOWLES & WALFORD, Agents: We take pleasure in adding to your long list of certificates our testimonials in favor of Herring's Patent First Phoor Safes.

In the fire which consumed our Steam Sawing and Carpenter Shops, on the night of the 24th October last, we had one of Herring's Safes, and though exposed to intense heat (it was entirely sed hot on the outside), from the burning floors and timbers which fell on it, on opening the next day, we found no appearance to indicate that its contents had been next fire. We shall order another from you in a few days, and use the old one at our sawing-mill, near Mayo's Eridge, where you may refer customers who have any doubts about the first-floor qualities of Herring's Safes.

John & Gronger Gibson.

BTILL LATER

GREAT FIRE IN DRINGIT, MICH.

DRINGIT, Dec. 28, 1859.

B. YRHOZ, Agent for HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE—
Dear Sir: We take great pleasure in informing you that one of your No. 5 Safes, owned by us, preserved its contents most effectually, and greatly to our satisfaction and that of the edimiring crowd who witnessed its disinterment from the ruins of the four-story brick store, occupied by usas a grocery, and which was burned last night. The Safe fell into the cellar, and the timbers of all the floors fell and burned upon it, together with a tum of butter, and after being exposed to this great test for nine hours, we opened it with perfect case with the key. We most hours, we opened it with perfect case with the key. We most hours, we opened it with perfect case with the key. We most hours we opened it with perfect case with the key. We most hours we opened it with perfect case with the key.

MILLER & JCDD.

S. C. HERRING & Co., Patentoes and Manufacturers of Hun-ming's Parmer Champion Firm and Burglar Proof Sarus, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New York.

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS AND OTHERS. The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company have just in treduced a new and superior Shuttle-Machine, large size, high speed, with latest improvements. Price \$50. For sale at No. 496 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES. No. 2 Sewing-Mackine...... \$ 100

Hemming Gauges.

L. M. SIRURE & Co. No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.

No. 150 Fulton-et., Brooklyn.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE .- ROBERT M. PATRICE, Sole Manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Sars. Also Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parior Safes, for Silver Plate, &c. Depot No. 63 Murray-st., corner College Place.

GAYPETY'S MEDICATED PAPER. reopie are loudly proclaiming the virtues of GAYETT's MEDI-GAYED PAPER, or the water-closet. It is sure ours and pre-mentive of PLISE. For sale, in convenient packages, by all drag-gists, fancy-goods dealers &c. Depots, No. 41 Ann-st., and No.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. "We profer them for family use."—[Tribune.
"They are the favorites for families."—[Times.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

SKATERS, Who require strength of limbs and supplemess of the joints, should use Dr. Swrm's INFALLIBLE LINIMENT. Sold by all Druggists.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION

Firm and Surgilar Proof Sapus,
With Hall's Patent Fowder-Proof Locks,
Afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world.
B. C. Herening & Co.,
No. 251 Broadway, opposite City Hall, N. Y. FOR CHILBLAINS,

FINALE & LYON'S SEWING MACHINES re calved the highest Medal at the Fair of the American Institute, with the highest premium for fine Sewing Machine work; size highest premium at the Fair of the Franklin Inst., Now-Jersey Biste Fair, etc., etc. Agents wanted. Office, No. 508 Broadway.

STICK TO IT. As STARRS'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE does, in every

Depot No. 102 Fulton et., New-York.
Twos. Jourson, Agent SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. Useful in Eveny House.
For Sale Evenywhere.
Manufactured by H. C. Stalling & Co., No. 48 Cedar-st.
Post-Office address, Bex No. 3,600.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS Le the best and cheepest article for Dressing.
Besutifying, Cleansing, Curling,
Preserving and Restering the Hair.
Ladies, try it. For sale by Druggists and Perfumers.

STEINWAY & SONS'

STEINWAY & SONS

PATENT OVERSTRING GRAND PIANOS,
We hareby inform the public that we have secured our newlyfavented Overstring Grand Piano by letters patent, dated Decomber 70, 1859.
Having ascertished that several Piane manufacturers have lateity commenced making Overstring Grands, we hereby notify
them to desist, as we shall prosecute any infringement on our
patent to the full outent of the law.
STRINWAY & SONS, Nos. 87 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y.

J. R. BURDSALL'S A. A. BURDSALL'S
ARNICA LIBERRY
trating vegetable oil. For all the
ACHES AND PAIRS
that beman flesh is held to, it is without equal.
REQUESTION BRUGERS, SPRAINS,
Pain in the Side of Breast, Sore Throat, &c., yield to a few applications. However of counterfeits, and bay none but Burdsall's original article. Sold by all druggists. Price 25c.

IMPORTANT TO DYSPEPTICS.

IMPORTANT TO DYSPETTION, HEARTBORN SOUR STORAGE LIVER COMPLAINT, ACIDITY, BILIOUSBORN, JAUNDIOR, FRYBE AND AUGH, PREAL COMPLAINTS,
CONTINUES, LOSS OF APPRITTE, HEADACHE, GENERAL DE-BELTET, &c., of however leng standing, stubborn or chronic character, can find certain and permanent core, and that speedily, by the use of that wonderful preparation, THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

Sold by BARNES & PARE, F. C. WELLS & Co., McKreson & BORRINS, SCHIRFFELIE, Buoz. & Co., New-York, and by dealers everywhere, in city and country.

Du. MARSH continues to apply his RADICAL Cras Tacus with success, in effecting permanent surse of Her-mia or Empture, at No. 2 Vesey et. Ludies waited upon by a fe-male in private rooms. Also, Taussus of every description for permanent rotention of Rupture, Bathing Trasses, Supporters, theodor-Bracos, Supennory Beadages, Sik Elestic Stockings, Kase Cogs. Anklete, and all Surgical appliances scientifically opplied, by Manan & Co., No. 2 Vesey-et., N. Y.

PUTRID SORE THROAT AND SCARLET FEVER. PUTRID SORE THROAT AND SCARLET FEVER.

"Wonderful and most alarming case cured by the Maunario."

My daughter. Mrs. Sarah Harlin," No. 12 Wattest.
For sale by Dr. S. B. Smith, No. 22 Canal-st., While & Co.,
Barnes & Park, and by Druggiat.

Personally appeared before me Dr. Sam'l B. Smith, who did
depose and say that the above certificate is true and genuine, as
well as all those he publishes frequently in the papers.

G. W. HINCHMAN, Notary Public,

Mayor's Office, New-York.

A box sent by mail, prepaid, for 15 cents.

THE BREATHING ORGANS.

CONSTRPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGHA, SORR THROAT, J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR MON AND SULPRUM POWDERS ARE SPREIFICE FOR DIMMASSE OF THE BREATHING BLEEDING OF LUNG CATARRA

THE BREATHING
ORGANS.

When Olive Tar is inhaled, its healing, Balasmic Odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the Throat, Broneth Tubes, and all the Air Colis of the Lungs. INTERNAL PAINS CRASE WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAXEN. EXTERNAL PAINS CANNOT EXIST WHERE OLIVE TAR IS Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, &c.

J. R. Stafford's Iron and Sulphur Powders

Furify and Kentalize the Blood,

Strengthen the Dipestive Organs,

And Regulate all the Secret

An Huserated Circular, containing testimonials from George Law, esq., 5th-av, New-York.
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And a large number of other prominent persons.

Illistrated Circular free by Mail.

Olive Tar, 50 cents per bottle, or 75 cents by mail, postpald. Powders, \$1 a package, and no cherge for postage. Address the DLIVE TAR Co., No. 215 Broadway, New York. Sold by Druggitte everywhere.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS, and TOUPEES are carrivaled. They are light, easy, durable, and fit to a charm. No shrinking nor turning up behind. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYR, the best in the world; the only harmless and reliable Dye known. Applied at the Factory, removed to No. 16 Bond-st.

CATARRH! CATARRH!

The inference is irresistible, from the result, that he who attempts the cure of this disease by execluding the palate, syringing the throat or nostril with nitrate of silver. prescribing "snuth," "dry ups," or "sugar palls, "to "purify the blood," or any other vapid nostrum, betrays gross ignorance of what Catarrh is and where located. I will give any applicant a pamphlet, securately describing Catarrh. No. 863 broadway, N. Y. R. Goodals, M. D.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cents), for sale at

New York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. TO CORRESPONDENCE.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.
Business letters for TRR TRIBERSES should in all cases be addressed to Horack Graries & Co.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE is published every morning and Evening—(Sundays excepted)—the morning odic is delivered to City Subscribers at 124 cents per week.

Those who wish to advertise in THE WERKLY
TRIBUNE, will please send in their announcements as early as
possible. Having a larger circulation then any other weekly
newspaper, it is the very best medium through which to reach all
parts of the country. Price, One Dollar a line, each insertion. Advertisements for this week's issue must be handed in to-day.

TAR TRIBUNE IN PITTSBURGH.—JOHN W. PITTOCK, Masonie Hall, Fifth street, is our agent in PITTSBURGH, and subscribers can have THE THIBUNE promptly served by carriers in simost all parts of the city.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, Jan. 17 .- Mr. Sumner introduced a bill, supplementary to the act of 1851, relative to the liabilities of ship-owners. Mr. Slidell reported in favor of the passage of the bill to prohibit the circulation of bank-bills of a less denomination than \$20 in the District of Columbia. Mr. Brown of Missouri corrected a reported speech of his, relative to the position and condition of slaves. The hour for going into an election of Printer to the Senate having arrived, Mr. Brown proceeded to give his reasons why he should not vote for Mr. Bowman A protracted colloquy ensued, when a vote was had, resulting in 27 votes for Mr. Bowman, out of 48 cast. The Senate then adjourned.

House, Jan. 17 .- Mr. Pennington withdrew his resolution for the adoption of the plurality rule, in order, as he said, to relieve the House of confusion. Mr. Hutchins (Rep., of Ohio) then took the floor in defense of the Republican party, and concluded with moving the adoption of the plurality rule, on which he demanded the previous question. This gave rise to some excitement on the Democratic side, and confusion and disorder followed. In the heat of the excitement, Mr. Hickman charged Northern Democrats with being influenced by Southerners, when Mesers. McClernand and Pryor declared the charges false. Mr. Hickman however, remained cool, and reiterated his charge, leaving the question of veracity raised to be settled by the country. No vote was had for Speaker.

SENATE, Jan. 17 .- Among the bills introduced were the following: To charter the Homocopathic Medical College, and three making provision regarding the Canal Debt. Several local bills were passed, and the bill conferring additional powers on Notaries Public was ordered to a third reading.

ASSEMBLY, Jan. 17 .- After a discussion of the subjects contained in the Governor's Message, the bill amending the statutes relative to security for costs was ordered to a third reading. Several local bills were also ordered to a third reading. A report was made in favor of constructing a reporters' gallery in the Assembly Chamber.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship Arabia. will close at 104 o'clock this morning.

We publish on another page a letter to Mr. Chas. O'Coror, signed "An Irish Catholic," which we recommend to the attention of our distinguished Northern apostle of Slavery. If Mr. O'Conor be so audaciously logical as his late speech indicates. he can answer the questions put to him in that letter: if not, not.

The California Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates to the 26th ult., passed Mallory's Station yesterday morning. Business remained unchanged at San Francisco, and it was expected would contime thus until the new year opened. Gov. Gholson of Washington Territory, in his message, is quite severe upon Gen. Scott on account of his concesions in the San Juan affair. From the Sandwhich Islands we learn that the amount of whale oil and bone being shipped for the Atlantic States shows a large falling off from the usual shipments.

The Republicans of the House of Representatives made a concentrated effort yesterday to get the plurality rule adopted, as the only method left by which a Speaker could possibly be chosen. Mr. Hutchins, the successor of Mr. Giddings, led in this effort, making a speech in support of his motion. It was sustained throughout by the Republican side, and advocated by numerous Republican speakers. Mr. Hickman came to its support with his customary efficiency, and decision, and plainness of speech. In so doing he encountered the special bostility and denunciation of some of the brawling factionists, who think they are nothing if not insulting,; in which judgment they find a very numerous crowd to agree with them. Among these was Pryor of Virginia, who loves to air his chivalry at a cheap rate. Knowing Mr. Hickman to be no profeesor of the Code, and no member of the duelling Profession, he considered it quite safe, so far as he was personally concerned, to say that a statement Mr. Hickman made was false. And feeling uncommonly brave, he afterward repeated the statement. On both occasions the better manners and more gentlemanly instincts of his colleague, Mr. Millson, called him to order. Mr. Sickles of this city, expressed a desire to

to further that object. The proposition of Mr. Sickles, if it could be agreed upon, would effect the object, but it was denounced by his colleague, Mr. Horace F. Clark, as "impracticable." Anything. we take it, seems impracticable to Mr. Clark, that looks like accomplishing an election. From Mr. Sickles's movement, we judge he will exhibit no serious hostility to the plurality rule, whenever the House can be brought to vote upon it. We should now like to know how it is with the remaining members of the delegation from this city. Mr. Horace F. Clark, from whom the most was expected at the outset, seems now a chief among the factionists. As he is a good Democrat by profession, we can hardly expect him to be much of one in practice; but we think it would not be amiss to try the process of instruction on him. He evidently needs the application badly enough, and we think it would be a good plan to make it. He certainly must be willing to concede, himself, by this time, that he has no chance to be Speaker; and we trust we may be pardoned for making this admonitory suggestion, for we can imagine none more gentle or healthy in its influences toward inducing him to urrender his prejudices against the election of any-

OUR NEW FRENCH MINISTER.

It seems to have leaked out (we know no reason why the proceedings should have been secret) that a stormy discussion took place in the Executive Session of the Senate, on the confirmation of Mr. Faulkner of Virginia as Minister to France, in the place of Mr. Mason, deceased. Mr. Faulkner was opposed, it appears, mainly if not wholly, on the ground that he is not only a member of the Disunion party, like all the Democrats of the day, but that he has lately, clearly and distinctly avowed that fraitorous, as well as insulting sentiment, that he should consider the election of a Republican President a sufficient cause for the breaking up of the Government; and that he was for making it the occasion of doing so. If it be possible to bring any man before the Senate of the United States for confirmation to a high office, more obnoxious to criticism. more unfitted by extravagant partizanship, more sure of the hostility and execration of patriotic citizens everywhere than such a candidate, we are unable to perceive who he can be. Yet this Mr. Faulkner who thus avows his readiness to light a destructive conflagration in his own country-avowing his readiness to break up our Federal Union, and scatter its elements to the winds-who would provoke the frenzy of internecine war, and play traitor himself; this man is the first to ask for a paying mission abroad in which he can comfortably ensconce himself, while others are left behind at home to play out the rôle he has so valiantly indicated. We do not know which quality of this man's composition claims preëminence—his andacity or those nameless characteristics of ignoble mold that rise instinctively to every one's apprehension on reflecting on such conduct as this.

But if Mr. Faulkner himself is so amenable to censure for seeking this position, what are we to say of the Administration which could appoint such a man, what to the Democratic Senators who confirmed the appointment? Does Mr. Buchanan, does the Administration mean to indorse the sentiments of Mr. Faulkner? They cannot plead ignorance of them. Those sentiments have been freshly uttered, and are as widely known as Mr. Faulkner himself. The Administration does intend to indorse them. It does mean to approve the threat on the lips of half the politicians (we cannot dignify them by the name of statesmen) of the Southern country, that the Union shall be dissolved in the event of the election of a Republican President. It does mean to inderse the outrageous disunion sentiments that have come welling up from Southern Members of Congress, ever since that body assembled. There is no other conclusion to be drawn from Mr. Faulkner's nomination. There is no other meaning to this offensive act. The Administration is not only tacitly lending its aid and countenance to traitorous doctrines, it is elevating to the very highest posts utterers.

If anything beyond the fact of the nomination itself were wanting to confirm this idea, it is found in the character of the discussion in the Senate upon its confirmation. When it was opposed, on the ground on which it ought to have been opposed, the whole squadron of Southern Democrats and their Northern doughface allies rushed eagerly, almost frantically, to its support, defending, we are told, explicitly, those very positions of Mr. Faulkner himself which we have censured. Thus they made themselves active partisans of the obnoxious and traitorous sentiments in question, and proved that they were not ignorant and unwilling partners of the Administration in this offensive act. but ready and cheerful cooperators in its consummation. They not only endured the monstrous sentiments Mr. Faulkner had previously expressed, they reiterated, approved, and embraced them.

We ask if it is any longer a question where the Administration and the Democratic party stand on the Disunion question? What more emphatic testimony can they offer to show their toleration, their complicity, their complete and loving adhesion to the abominable ideas and purposes referred to? They defend the doctrines themselves, and they unanimously exalt the man who utters them.

The Democratic Senators having thus taken the bull by the horns, and fully approved the most offensive and traitorous views and expression uttered by the South on any occasion, we trust we shall hear nothing further from them or their confederates in the House in regard to the Helper book. These gentlemen have professed a very excessive sensitiveness over the fact that the Republican candidate for Speaker was one of a number of persons who recommended a work simply exposing the workings of Slavery, and setting forth the opinions of its author, himself a Southern man. For this act, which they have assumed to be extremely unpatriotic and unfriendly, they have declared their total inability to tolerate him in the Speaker's chair; and the changes have been rung on this theme, ad nauseam, from the first of December till now. But, since they have shown that they delight to swallow a much more offensive dose of ultra opinion on the opposite side of the question, we take it for granted they will hereafter be ilent on Helper. To talk of him now, is merely to emphasize their own hypocrisy, and show the glaring transparency of their motives in assailing he Republican candidate. It is not Helper's book or Helper's doctrines alone, that they hate, but every form of Republicanism, including that of devotion to the Constitution and Union, which, in this very act of confirming Faulkner, they so fiercely assail in a most vital point.

But the Republicans can afford to be patient They can bide their time. Their adversaries recklessly abuse their power, only, perhaps, hereafter to furnish opportunity for retaliation, we trust.

them. One thing at least is certain. The Disuionists make history, and very bad history, remarkably fast; and whatever Republicans may do in their administration of the Government in the future, they at least are never likely to lack precedents for the most violent of their proceedings. They are never likely to be able to match the radicalism of their adversaries, either in the executive, the judicial, or the legislative departments.

DOUGLAS AND BIGLER.

Lecompton and Anti-Lecompton ran a race in the Senate for Southern favor on Monday. Which won the heat, we cannot distinctly discern at this distance. We think it was Lecompton. The facts reported in the proceedings of the Senate are that Mr. Bigler of Pennsylvania, Mr. Buchapan's first friend in that body, came out with a long and elaborate bill to prevent and punish the invasion of one State by another, or by individuals of another, But Mr. Douglas is reported to have risen in advance of the introduction of Mr. Bigler's bill to propose a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to do the same work which Mr. Bigler offered ready made. There is undoubtedly sharp political practice here, in which the Little Giant has only exposed his arts without saving his bacon. He must have known of Bigler's movement, and made his to intercept a portion of the Pennsylvanian's freight of glory. Bigler had fairly captured his prize, and it was not fair in Douglas to attempt to steal it, though he did intend the theft in the interest of the same parties for whom the original captors designed their booty.

This is a sample of the degree to which Demo cratic States-worship has degenerated. Mr. Douglas, as chief engineer of the Democratic train of which Gen. Pierce was superintendent, ran it off the track in the year 1854, smashing locomotive, tender, and cars, and breaking bones and destroying numerous lives of the passengers. Since that event, both these distinguished personages have been very busy in their efforts to patch up the disaster. Mr. Pierce, whose Presidency soon expired, took himself out of the country, and busied himself while gone in writing back frequent letters declaring that he did not wish to be reëlected. The declination was sufficiently amusing, in view of the fact that not a single director or stockholder in the whole concern could be found who desired to have him back, or who could have been induced, under any circumstances, to give him a vote for that place or any other. The same gentleman has, nevertheless, every now and then turned up here and there, professing to lament the great calamity; but, in a manner that no facetiousness could equal, solemnly attributing it to the passengers, and gravely reiterating his assertion that he would never consent to take the place of superintendent again-all the while, not a soul desiring him to do so, or having the least intention of permitting such a thing. The last thing, in fact, heard of the Ex-President prior to his leaving the country for a second and last time, was a formal repetition of this ludicrous statement.

Mr. Douglas's course has been hardly less pre posterous. He, too, has made himself remarkably busy since the accident, by showing how it need not have been so bad. He has stuffed magazines, and occupied platforms, and generally thrust himself in everybody's way, in order to explain the character of the catastrophe, instead of exhibiting a commendable reticence and modesty, and manifesting regret or sorrow for his prodigious blunder. He now shuffles and swells around, and claims that, as things have been badly managed since the disaster, both in mending the track and curing the passengers, he is entitled now to the post of superintendent himself. The logic is anything but conclusive, but still he urges it with all the earnestness of wronged innocence, and in sublime disregard both of his defects of reasoning and of the total want of merit in his entire case. As a consequence of his previous incapacity and recklessness in blindly causing the original calamity, we have lately experienced a secondary consequence of it in the recent inconsiderate action of Mr. Brown of Osain the Government, the most prominent of their watomie, in Virginia. Forthwith rushes in Mr. Pennington and Carter, who are Whigs of the Douglas, with his regrets and condemnations of this inevitable result of his former conduct, displaying the same cool disregard he has all along manifested of the circumstances that implicate him in the transaction, and fussily and superfluously running about with a flask of oil and a flagon of wine, to soothe the wounds and raise the spirits of the victims of this more recent disaster. This is just what Mr. Douglas is doing, or essay-

ing to do, at Washington, in his sly and thimble rigging attempt to supplant Mr. Bigler in his antiinvasion movement. The whole thing is as provocative of contemptuous mirth as any act can be that partakes of the dignities of a contemplated legislative measure, and is surrounded with the assumed proprieties of official action. It is humilitating to see the duties and dignities of statesmanship reduced to these paltry tricks, and it evinces a want of appreciation of their own shallow conduct on the part of the actors, wholly conformable to the low scale of capacity which they have themselves hitherto manifested in their treatment of great national questions. To be compelled to behold the best and vital interests of the country trifled with, great domestic disorders created, and great national perils threatened, such as we have witnessed in the acts and behaviour of our Democratic politicians ever since the initiation of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, seems to be as much of a dose as one generation ought to be asked to swallow. But to see these same short-sighted pretenders, and offenders, persist in keeping the stage of affairs, and challenging not the forgiveness, but the approval, of the great communities they have convulsed, is still more trying to human patience. Instead of Mr. Douglas, or Mr. Bigler, both from the fields of their fame fresh and gory, the one from his Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the other from his defense of the Lecompton Constitution, being entitled to respect or toleration for introducing their new nostrums to heal the wounds they have themselves inflicted, they deserve nothing but scorn for their whole method of managing public affairs. Having on former occasions established batteries, fired shells and chain-shot till they have done all the mischief they could, they now run around like a couple of apothecary boys in white aprons, the one with a box of pills, and the other a blister plaster, or an ointment on a piece of broken crockery, offensively offering these valuable unquents and remedies, to repair the wholesale and wide spread wounds and disasters of which they have been the authors. The whole spectacle is deeply offensive to every man able to appreciate the duties of a statesman. What is wanted in our existing circumstances is

not these miserable palliatives and wholly insufficient remedies, but that the gangrened ulcers of the nation should be probed and healed. We want no more quackery of the politicians; we need the skill of statesmen. We do not want useless efforts to see the House organized, and introduced a scheme offener, for exhibitions of magninimity toward run the engine of public affairs through the mud in change front in the face of the enemy. Then, too,

to putting it on the track again. In a word, we need that the administration of this Government stood at the outset of our national career, and for sixty years afterward. Slavery is not an institution to be allowed uprestricted expansion according to modern theories, and as it widens its sphere to have its growing evils palliated by Douglas or Bigler plasters. It must be confined where it is by agreement of all parties, and then, by agreement of all parties, left where it is, to the treatment of those States within whose jurisdiction it lies. Such is, distinctly, the only office that any political party in this country can rightfully exercise in the treatment of this subject, and the only method the Republican party intends to apply to it, so far as we know its objects and purposes. And this aim is conservative, and national, and peaceful, and patriotic, and we believe would be pronounced so by every moderate and unprejudiced statesman of the ge, out of the frenzied circles of the Pro-Slavery propaganda.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

We should not be surprised if the contest for the Speakership of the House were brought to a close this week. A recent survey of the field of controversy, made on the spot, strengthens us in the opinion that those who are now supporting Mr. Sherman ought to adhere to him to the end, unless some change in the order of battle, not now anticipated, speedily takes place. We will briefly recapitulate our reasons for standing by Mr. Sherman:

I. He is eminently qualified to occupy the Chair of a stormy assembly like the House of Representatives. Familiar both by experience and study with its rules; possessing a clear, prompt, vigorous intellect; dignified and courteous in his bearing; with a firmness which is happily tempered by urbanity; and mingling with undoubted fidelity to friends a marked liberality to opponents, he is, as a presiding officer, probably without a peer in the House. In this respect, the same considerations which impelled our friends to adhere to Mr. Banks throughout the protracted contest of 1856, justify them in now standing by Mr. Sherman.

II. All special objections to him, excepting that he is a Republican, are mere pretenses. Since the explanation of his connection with the Helper book, this fact is apparent to impartial minds. If he had never signed the circular for which he is now taken to task, some other equally potent objection would have been brought against him. Industrious and unscrupulous partisans are never at a loss in finding or inventing materials for charges against opponents. To set Mr. Sherman aside for the ground less reason alleged, would simply encourage the factious minority in the House to embarrass any candidate who might be substituted for him, with charges equally irrelevant and baseless.

III. We have not a doubt that more votes are now concentrated upon Mr. S., than can be secured for any other candidate whom the mass of his supporters would be either willing or justified in supporting. If we are right in this position, then, to abandon him would not only be wrong in principle, but destructive in policy. Those who steadily give him their votes represent not merely every shade of sentiment in the Republican party, but embrace members of other organizations, and include in the aggregate all the political elements through the cooperation of which we must triumph in the coming Presidental contest. Look over the list of his supporters. Of the Republicans we see Mr. Lovejoy, an ultra and ardent opponent of Slavery, who ignores the Fugitive-Slave law; and Gov. Corwin, a conservative of the old school, an advocate of this law, and an ex-member of Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet; while between these extremes are ranged men reflecting all conceivable grades of opinion on the Slavery question. Then, Free-Trade Democrats, of the type of Gen. Spinner, and High-Tariff advocates of the character of Mr. Campbell, cordially sustain him. Messrs. E. Joy Morris and Millward, representing the Americanism of Pennsylvania; Messrs. school of Clay, rather than Republicans of the mod ern regime; and Anti-Lecompton Democrats, like Messrs. Hickman and Haskin, who have never cast a Whig or purely Republican ballot in their lives. stand firmly by his side. And (for we will not multiply illustrations of our position) we will only add the significant fact, that Mr. Sherman receives the hearty support of every member of the Opposition party from the State of Pennsylvania. Now, is there another member of the House who can bring to his aid all these votes, and add to them the requisite four necessary to secure his election? If

there be, will some one give us his name? IV. Other names than that of Mr. S. are occasionally canvassed by the Republicans; and we are confident that if one can be mentioned for whom it would be justifiable for the great body of his friends to vote, and who can certainly be elected, no man would give him a more cordial support than John Sherman. In deciding whether this can or should be done, conjecture and hazard must not be invoked to determine it. Nor should declamation or vituperation be resorted to in solving what is purely a mathematical problem. We must not forget that electing a Speaker of the House of Representatives is a matter of sheer counting of Yeas and Nays. Let us bring the Washington dilemma to this test: Mr. Hickman's name has been mentioned in connection with the Speakership. He is competent, faithful, and true. He would be acceptable to the great body of Republicans, and his election would be most distasteful to Mr. Buchanan; two excellent recommendations. We believe, if it were deemed expedient to make the trial, that he could receive nearly all the votes given to Mr. Sherman, and two or three in addition. But we are informed, and also believe, that two or three of those who sustain Mr. S. would not vote for Mr. H. Now, it is in vain to reply that these two or three gentlemen ought to support so able and faithful an opponent of Slavery propagandism, and of Buchanan's Administration, as John Hickman. It is sufficient for our present purpose if they will not. However, all may be assured that, if it shall be deemed expedient to withdraw Sherman and substitute Hickman, the good faith and cordial heartiness with which the latter adheres to the former will be warmly reciprocated by Mr. S. The names, also, of Mr. Pennington and Mr. Corwin have been suggested, though we believe the latter is pretty much withdrawn, and with Gov. C.'s full approbation. Gov. Pennington is an able and worthy man; but, with no experience in the turbulent body over which he would be called to preside, and little acquaintance with its older members; for this as well as for other reasons that might be suggested, we think he would not be as strong a candidate as Mr. Hickman.

V. But, aside from the fact that Sherman is the strongest man, principles are involved which should never be overlooked in the decision of this question. It is always dangerous, in the heat of battle, to

which it has been plunged; we want efforts directed | ro wise and winning party will permit its deliberately-selected candidate to be driven from the field by mere clamor. Nor will it allow its enemies should go back to the solid principles on which it to dictate for whom it shall or shall not east its votes. But to assume even lower ground, suppose our friends withdraw the name of Sherman on account of this raid against the Helper book, is anybody so simple as to dream that his opponents would not instantly open an equally galling fire upon whomsoever should be substituted in his place? He is not really opposed because of his alleged indorsement of Helper's Compendium, but because he is the open, bold, and skillful enemy of Fire-Eating Democracy and a corrupt Administration. To succeed in this contest under the lead of Sherman, would be a glorious triumph. Defeat with him would be bonorable. And while success under any other true man is desirable, a change of candidates, to be followed by failure, would be disastrous in the extreme.

VI. It seems to us that the time to consider the question whether Sherman should be withdrawa, will not have arrived until at least four gentlemen who now refuse to support him, shall pledge themselves to his friends that they will vote for and stand by to the end some candidate entirely acceptable to the whole body of members who now sustain bim. In a word, when it is demonstrated that John Sherman cannot be elected, and that somebody equally reliable can be, then it will be time for his friends to consider the question of his withdrawal-but not till then. VII. Two classes of impediments prevent an im-

mediate organization of the House. 1. Personal aspirations for the Speaker's chair among members of the Opposition, of which we will say nothing; and the failure to redeem express and implied pledges by six members from New-York, New-Jersey, and Indiana. It is understood that one gentleman from the former State will redeem his pledge promptly when it can be effectual in securing a result. We are not quite without hope that some of the others will ultimately cease to disappoint those without whose aid they could never have reached a position where they can now violate solemn pledges. 2. But the most powerful obstacle in the way of speedy organization, and except for which the plurality rule would have been conceded long since, is the fear of the Democracy that the election of Mr. Sherman will lead to such investigations as will convince the country of the utter rottenness and rascality of the Administration. Moreover, no inconsiderable number of the Southern members favor a dissolution of the Union, and regard the indefinite disorganization of the Federal Legislature as the initial step in that direction.

Upon the whole, then, the duty of the Republicans and their allies is plain. Adhere to Mr. Sherman until it is demonstrated that he cannot, and that somebody equally trustworthy can, be elected. Obtain the plurality rule, or a vote by ballot, at the earliest possible moment, and then let the strongest party elect its candidate.

SENATOR CEINGMAN.

The United States Senate possesses a class of gentlemen in delicate and failing circumstances, from whom it is always fair to anticipate any kind of a demonstration, just as we may presume that a man far gone in consumption will try any sort of a nostrum that promises, however doubtfully, to save his life. These gentlemen may be known under the general classification of those whese term of office expires in 1861. Not all belong to the category, however, because there are some of that class who are quite willing to retire when the period shall arrive, and there are others who have so ably and faithfully represented their constituents that those constituents will insist upon further service. It is quite otherwise, however, with our quondam Whig ally, Mr. Clingman of North Carolina. This gentleman found a good deal of difficulty in getting into the Senate at all, and his difficulties in staying in, now he is there, are greater still. He is most emphatically on the anxious seat. We refer to this circumstance to explain his prodigious fulminations in the Senate on Monday. Mr. Clingman laid himself out on that occasion to go ahead even of Iverson of Georgia, whose consumptive symptoms are also alarming-1861 staring him, too, inexorably, threateningly, in the face.

We have only the telegraphic account of Mr. Clingman's oration, but this is quite sufficient for the nerves of any ordinary man. We don't know that we could stand the shock of the entire speech. It seems that Mr. Clingman looks upon the election of a Republican President as furnishing abundant reason for smashing the Government, and he is for doing it, too, in that event. More than this, Mr. Clingman declares he will not give up the Capitol to the Black Republicans, in which to consummate their victory. He says he is for having blood, and is for having it there. That is just what we say, that Clingman clings to the Capitol like death. He cannot conceive of any alternative, or any calamity great enough to induce him to yield it, and especially that portion of it in which he sits. Sooner than give up any part, and especially sooner than surrender his seat therein, he is ready to fight, he wants to fight, he insists he will fight.

Now, we kindly suggest to Mr. Clineman that instead of making such a fuss in respect of fighting, he had better, at the right time, go quietly down to North Carolina, and try a little peaceable manipulation on the members of the Legislature, who hold the right, title, and interest in and to that part of the aforesaid Capitol which he is so devoutly unwilling to surrender to the enemy. We rather think that if, by persuasion, by importunity, or by any other means, the ardent Senator could secure that particular portion, for the next six years, that he would find his views undergo a sensible change in regard to the remainder of the edifice. The honorable Senator has worked himself into such a fever, in view of his own personal misfortunes in case he should not be returned, that he really thinks he wants the whole Capitol; but he does'nt, he only wants his seat in it. Thus irritable children cry for the moon, and think they want it, and pound their tiny fists upon the table, even as children of a larger growth pound theirs at Washington. But all the while it is not the moon they are after; it is but a big rosy apple. That contents them. This is Mr. Clingman's situation. That soft-cushioned seat, in that luxurious, silver tinted hall, where ighing maidens look regretfully and admiringly down upon the envied bachelor of North Carolina, is all Mr. Clingman wants. Give him that, and te'll sigh no more for war's alarms, no more for blood, save that which so charmingly contrasts with the lily, in the virgin cheeks that repose in eauty above his artistically-covered pow, as he reclines in the Senate chamber.

It seems a pity that mere personal aims and ambitions should enter so largely into public concerns, but it always was so, and we suppose it always will be so. But if Mr. Ctingman's ambitions and vanities were less, he would be a much more respectable representative than he is. These gnaw-